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The following simple and touching Poem is selected from the May number of the U. S. Magazine and Democratic Review. The poem reflects great credit upon the gifted authoress, worthily known as the Hemans of American poetry—a truly complimentary and deservedly merited appellation.

THE CONTRAST.

BY MRS. L. M. SPOURNEY.

The mother sat beside her fire,
Well trimmed it was, and bright—
While loudly moaned the forest place,
Amid that wintry night.

She heard them not—those wind-swept pines—
For o'er a scroll she hung,
That bore her husband's voice of love,
As when that love was young.

And thrice her son, beside her knee,
Besought her favoring eye,
And thrice her lisping daughter spoke,
Before she made reply.

'O little daughter, many a kiss
Lurks in this treasured line—
And boy—a father's counsels fond,
And tender prayers are thine.

Thou hast him proud and arching brow,
Thou hast his eye of flame,
And be the purpose of my soul,
Thy onward course, the same.

Then, as she drew them to her arms,
Down her fair cheek would glide
A tear, that shone like diamond spark,
The tear of love and pride.

She took her infant from her rest,
And laid it on her knee,
'Thou'lt ne'er be lost, my dear,' she said,
But he'll be proud of thee.

Yea—he'll be proud of thee, my dove,
The hly of our line!
I know what eye of blue he loves,
And such an eye is thine.

'Where is my father gone, my son?
Why does he stay so long?
He's far away in Congress-Hall,
Amid the noble throng.'

But ere the earliest violeta bloom,
You in his arms shall be;
So go to rest, my children dear,
And pray for him and me.

The snow-flakes reared their drifted mound,
They buried nature deep,
Yet sought within that peaceful home,
Stirred the soft down of sleep.

For lightly, like an angel's dream,
The traces of slumber fell,
Where innocence and holy love
Entwined their guardian spell.

Another eye—another scroll,
What words it told!
'Two words—two fearful words it bore—
The duel!—and the dead!'

The duel!—and the dead!—how dark
Was that young mother's eye,
How fearful her protracted swoon—
How wild her piercing cry!

There's a man's wife, whose bosom's lord
Is in his prime laid low—
Engulfed beneath the watery main,
While bitter tempests blow.

Or crushed amid the battle-field,
Where crimson rivers flow,
Yet know they not the deadly pang
That dregs her cup of woe.

Who lies so powerless on her couch,
Transfixed by sorrow's sting?
Her infant in its nurse's arms
Like a forgotten thing?

A dark lined boy is at her side,
He lifts his eagle eye,
'Mother—they say my father's dead,
How did my father die?'

Again—the spent-point in her breast!
Again—that shriek of pain!
Child!—thou hast riven thy mother's soul.
Speak not those words again.

'Speak not those words again, my son!
What boots the fruitless care?
They're written whoso'er she turns,
On ocean, earth, or air.

They're seared upon her shrinking heart,
That burns beneath its doom,
The duel!—and the dead!—they haunt
The threshold of her tomb.

So, through her brief and weary years
That broken heart she bore,
And on her pale and drooping brow
The smile sat never more.

THE GREAT ARCTIC PROBLEM SOLVED.

The latest London papers contain a solution of the long pending problem whether or not there is a communication by water from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, around the Northern portion of the American Continent. It is now ascertained that there is such a communication—the discovery having been made

by and expedition fitted out by the Hudson's Bay Company. The Narrative of the Expedition is of considerable interest—and we take the earliest opportunity to lay the principal portion of it before our readers.

The management of the Expedition was entrusted to Mr Simpson, the resident governor, in the spring of 1836. In June of the same year, he engaged two active and enterprising leaders, Messrs P. W. Dease and Thomas Simpson, and twelve men, who were immediately forwarded with the necessary supplies to Fort Chipeway, Athabasca Lake, where they passed the winter of 1836-7. On the 1st of June, 1837, the party started from Fort Chipeway in two small boats, descended the Slave River, passed the western end of Great Slave Lake, where they were detained several days by ice, and descended Mackenzie's River to Fort Norman, where they arrived on the 1st of July. Portland Argus.

From Fort Norman they despatched two of their party, with two men belonging to Fort Norman, to the eastern end of Great Bear's Bay for the purpose of erecting a small establishment at which they might take up their quarters for the following winter, and of laying up a stock of provisions preparatory to an extension of their survey in the summer of 1838. These arrangements being made, Messrs Dease and Simpson, with the remainder of their people, forming a party of twelve in all, continued their route down the Mackenzie, and reached Fort Good Hope, the most northern establishment belonging to the company, on the 4th, where they found an assemblage of Hare and Louchoux Indians, from whom they learned that the Esquimaux had killed three of their party a short time previous, which prevented the discoverers taking an interpreter from that tribe.

On the 9th of July, they reached the ocean by the most westerly mouth of the Mackenzie, making its situation in lat 68 deg 49 min 23 sec N., long 126 deg 36 min 45 sec W. They had proceeded but a short distance to seaward when a party of 19 Esquimaux went off to them from Tent Island, who showed a disposition to be troublesome, but returned to their encampment when they found the party prepared to defend themselves if necessary. The progress of the party along the coast was very slow, owing to frequent obstructions from ice, cold, dense fogs, and strong head-winds. On the afternoon of the 11th, they reached Point Kay, where they found another encampment of Esquimaux; and where they were detained by a compact body of ice, occupying Philip's Bay until the 14th. They continued their route till the 17th, when an unbroken bank of ice, extending to seaward made them seek the shore in Camden Bay, near a large camp of Esquimaux, who received them kindly. In the afternoon there appeared a narrow passage of water through the ice, stretching outwards, and they immediately embarked, but had not proceeded above three miles from the land when the ice suddenly closed upon them, squeezing one of their boats, which, with their provisions and baggage, they had much difficulty in saving; and by means of portages from one piece of ice to another, the oars serving as bridges, they finally got on a large floe, where they passed an inclement and anxious night.

On the 20th they reached by Foggy Islands Bay, when they were stopped by ice and a violent north east wind until the 23d, having on the preceding day made an ineffectual attempt to weather Point Anxiety, in which they narrowly escaped with a thorough drenching. The latitude ashore was 70 deg 9 min 48 sec. From this situation they had the satisfaction of discovering a range of the Rocky Mountains to the westward of the Komonoff chain, and not seen by Sir John Franklin, but being within the limits of his survey, called it the Franklin Range, as a just tribute to his character and merits. That evening they reached Sir John Franklin's Return Reef, where their survey commenced, that officer having got no farther. Return Reef is one of a chain of reefs which run for twenty miles parallel to the coast, at the distance of about half a league, affording sufficient water within for their small craft. The main land is very low. From Point Bens* to Cape Halkett it forms Harrison's Bay, fifty miles broad, by about a third of that distance in depth. At the bottom of this bay another picturesque branch of the Rocky Mountains Range rears its lofty peaks above the flat shores, which they named Pelly's Mountains, in honor of the governor of the company. At their base flows Colville's River, two miles broad at its mouth, to the south-west of which stands Cape Halkett, where they were detained by a north east gale the whole of the following day. The country extending to the foot of the mountain, appeared to consist of plains covered with short grass and moss, a favorite resort of reindeer, of which they saw numerous herds. Observations were obtained determining Cape Halkett to be in lat 70 deg 43 min N., long 152 deg 14 min W; the variation of the compass 43 deg 8 min 33 sec E.

*The different rivers, capes, and other remarkable objects between Franklin's Return Reef and Beechey's Cape Barrow, were named by Messrs Dease and Simpson after the Governor and Directors of the Hudson's Bay Company, and other gentlemen connected with the fur trade.

Next morning, 26th July, they passed the Gany, a river about one mile broad.

From Cape Halkett the coast turned suddenly off to the WNW. It presented to the eye nothing but a succession of low banks of frozen mud. In the evening they passed the mouth of a large stream, which they named Smith's River. From thence, for about nine miles the coast line is formed of gravel reefs, near the extremity of which, at Point Pitt, the land tends more to the westward. Here they were detained by ice until the following afternoon (27th), when an opening presenting itself, they resumed their route. It blew a cutting blast from the north east, and the salt water froze upon the oars and the rigging. Point Drew, seven miles distant from their last encampment, is the commencement of a bay of considerable size, but extremely shallow, and much encumbered with ice. To seaward the ice was still smooth and solid, as in the depth of a sunless winter. At midnight they reached a narrow projecting point, across which the peaks of some high icebergs appeared. This point they named Cape George Simpson, as a mark of respect for the governor of the company's territories, to whose excellent arrangements the success of the expedition is in a great measure indebted.

This point was destined to be the limit of their boat navigation, for during the four following days they were only able to advance a few miles. The weather was foggy and dimly cold, the wild fowl passed in long flights to the westward, and there seemed little prospect of their being able to reach Beechey's Point Barrow by water. Boat Extreme is situated in lat 71 deg 3 min 24 sec N., long 154 deg 26 min 30 sec W; variation of compass 42 deg 36 min 18 sec E.

Under these circumstances Mr. Thomas Simpson undertook to complete the journey on foot, and accordingly started on the 1st of August with five men, Mr. Dease and the other five men remaining in charge of the boats.

The pedestrians carried with them their arms some ammunition, pemican, a small oiled canvas canoe for crossing of rivers, the necessary astronomical instruments, and a few trinkets for the natives.

It was one of the worst days of the whole season, and the fog was so dense that the party were under the necessity of rigidly following the tortuous outline of the coast, which for 20 miles formed a sort of irregular inland bay (being guarded without by a series of gravel reefs) the shore of which was almost on a level with the water, and intersected with innumerable salt creeks, through which they waded, besides three considerable rivers which they traversed in their portable canoe. Next day the weather improved, and at noon Mr Simpson had an observation for lat, in 71 deg, 9 min, 45 sec.—The land now inclined to the south-west and continued very low and muddy, and, as on the preceding day, abounding in salt creeks, whose waters were at the freezing temperature. The party had proceeded about ten miles, when to their dismay, the coast suddenly turned off to the southward, forming an inlet as far as the eye could reach.

At the same moment they descried at no great distance a small camp of Esquimaux, to which they immediately directed their steps. The men were absent hunting, and the women and children took to their boat in the greatest alarm, leaving behind them an infirm man, who was in an agony of fear. A few words of friendship removed his apprehensions, and brought back the fugitives, who were equally surprised and delighted to behold white men.

Mr Simpson now determined to adopt a more expeditious mode of travelling, by obtaining the loan of one of their "oomaks," or family skin canoes, to convey the party to Point Barrow; with which, from a chart drawn by one of the women, it appeared that these people were well acquainted.

Four oars were fitted with lashings to this strange craft. Before starting the hunters arrived, and presents of tobacco, awls, buttons, &c. were made to all the inmates of the incampment, with which they were highly gratified.

Dease's Inlet is five miles broad at this place yet so low is the land that the one shore is just visible from the other in the clearest weather. It now again blew strongly from the north-east, bringing back the cold dense fog; but the traverse was effected by the aid of the compass. The waves ran high, and the skin-boat surmounted them with great buoyancy; the party encamped on the west side of the inlet. The banks there were of frozen mud, ten or twelve feet high; the country within was perfectly flat, abounded in small lakes, and produced a very short grass; but no where had the thaw penetrated more than two inches beneath the surface, while under water along the shore the bottom was still impenetrably frozen. Not a log of wood was to be found in this land of desolation; but our party followed the example of the natives, and made their fire of the roots of the dwarf willow in a little chimney of turf.

Next morning, August 3, the fog cleared for awhile, but it was still bitterly cold, and the swell beat violently on the outside of a heavy line of ice which lay packed upon the shore.

To weather this was a work of danger; but

the good qualities of their boat, after a severe trial, carried them safely through. The land ran out for five miles to the northward, then turned off to the N. W., beyond which, at Point Christie, the lat. 71 deg. 12 min. 36 sec. was observed. From thence the coast tended more westerly for ten miles, forming 2 points and a bay, which Mr Simpson named after chief factors Charles and Rowand, and chief trader Ross. The party then came up to what appeared a large bay, where they halted for two or three hours to await the dispersion of the fog, not knowing which way to steer. In the evening their wish was gratified, and the weather from that time was sensibly ameliorated. The bay was now ascertained to be only four miles in width; the depth half way across was 1 1/2 fathoms on a bottom of land; that of Dease's Inlet was afterwards found to be two fathoms, muddy bottom being the greatest depth between Return Reef and Point Barrow except at ten miles S. E. from Cape Halkett, where three fathoms were sounded on our return. After crossing Mackenzie's Bay the coast again tended for eight or nine miles to the W. N. W. A compact body of ice extended all along, and beyond the reach of vision to seaward; but the party carried their light vessel within that formidable barrier, and made their way through the narrow channels close to the shore.

At midnight they passed the mouth of a fine deep river, a quarter of a mile wide, to which Mr Simpson gave the name of Bellevue, and in less than an hour afterwards the rising sun gratified him with the view of Point Barrow stretching out to the N. N. W. They soon crossed Elson Bay, which, in the perfect calm, had acquired a tough coating of young ice, but had much difficulty in making their way through a broad and heavy pack that rested upon the shore. On reaching it, and seeing the ocean extending away to the southward, they hoisted their flag, and with three cheers took possession of their discoveries in his Majesty's name.

Point Barrow is a long low spit, composed of gravel and coarse sand, which the pressure of the ice has forced up into numerous mounds, that, viewed from a distance, assume the appearance of huge boulder rocks. At the spot where the party landed it is only a quarter of a mile across, but it is broader towards its termination. The first object that presented itself on looking round the landing-place was an immense cemetery. The bodies lay exposed in the most horrible and disgusting manner, and many of them appeared so fresh that the men became alarmed that the cholera, or some other dreadful disease, was raging among the natives. Two considerable camps of the latter stood at no great distance on the point, but none of the inmates ventured to approach till our party first visited them, and with the customary expressions of friendship, dissipated their apprehensions.

A brisk traffic then began, after which the women formed a circle, and danced to a variety of airs, some of which were pleasing to the ear. The whole conduct of these people was friendly in the extreme; they seemed, to be well acquainted with the character, if not the persons of white men, and were passionately fond of tobacco.

To the northward enormous icebergs covered the ocean; but on the western side there was a fine open channel, which the Esquimaux assured the party extended all along to the southward, and so inviting was the prospect in that direction, that had such been his object, Mr. Simpson would not have hesitated a moment to prosecute the voyage to Cook's Inlet in his skin canoe. The natives informed him that whales were numerous to the northward of the point, and seals were every where sporting among the ice.

It was high water between one and two o'clock, A. M.; the rise of the tide was fourteen inches, and the flow came from the westward. Observations were obtained which determine the position of the landing place to be in lat. 71 deg. 23 min. 33 sec. N., lon. 156 deg. 20 min. 0 sec. W., agreeing closely with the observation of Mr. Elson. Then bidding adieu to their good humored and admiring entertainers, the party set out on their return.

They reached the western mouth of the Mackenzie on the 17th of August, and fort Norman on the 4th of September, from whence their report is dated on the following day.

From fort Norman they were about to proceed to the eastern end of Great Bear's Lake, there to pass the winter, from thence haul their boats across to the Coppermine River, and resume their survey to the eastward at the opening of the navigation in July next, with the view of connecting the discoveries of Sir John Franklin and Captain Back from Point Turnagain to Great Fish River, in which, from the activity and perseverance of the leaders, it is confidently hoped they will be successful.

There is a Justice of the Peace now living in Illinois, who summoned a man before him to answer in a suit in which he was plaintiff, and when it became necessary for the plaintiff to plead his cause, the Justice, called his wife to the chair and addressed her as the plaintiff's counsel. He then resumed his seat, summed up the arguments and gave a verdict in his own

the plaintiff's favor. The defendant settled the matter on the spot, but with all reverence to the Justice, begged leave to say that "such might be a Kentucky custom, but he'd be darned if they'd allow it in York state. [Chicago Dem.

A man of enlarged ideas.—"Mister, where is your house?" asked a curious traveller of a "half horse and half alligator" squatter.

"House, eh? do you think I'm one of them sort? stranger! I sleeps in the Government purchase—I eats raw bear and buffalo, and drinks out of the Mississippi!"

APPROPRIATE DEVICE. The Portland Gazette has a picture of a ball, which it says is the whig [federal] ball. It seems to be rolling down hill with great velocity, and is surmounted with an inscription, "stop that ball!" It also promises that \$500 reward will be given to any person who will stop it! The reward is altogether insufficient. It will take more money than the "great regulator" and his whole league of non-specie paying banks can spare to stop that ball. Besides, shin-plasters and broken bank notes don't go very well with the democracy.—Age.

The Federal Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives has appointed a man who is the Attorney for two banks, chairman of the bank committee, and refused to put a single democrat on to the committee with him! The Legislature has repealed the small bill law.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

We learned from Frederickburg yesterday (Monday) that Mr. Banks has a majority of 11—but in consequence of Green county, (a new county, taken from Orange), not having a not having a sheriff and commissioners of election, Banks loses 111 votes—which will give Slaughter the return to Congress. It is understood he will be qualified and immediately resign and stand another contest.

[From the Boston Post.]

DIALOGUE.

Mr. Editor:—I was recently where some conversation took place about the resumption of specie payments. Those present were intelligent laboring mechanics of the whig party; and probably supposed me to be of same brotherhood.—Something like the following dialogue occurred; or, at least, these sentiments and reasons were expressed.

A.—What's your opinion about specie payments? Is it best for the banks to resume, or not?

B.—Yes, I think they ought to resume, and the sooner the better. It is said they are ready and able, and that there never can be a better time.—Business will never be good till they do. All is now in suspense and uncertainty, and will continue unsettled till the banks pay specie again. In a very short time after they begin, confidence will be restored, people will not be afraid to do business, building and other things will be going on, and mechanics will find employment and good wages. I say, therefore, let the banks begin at once.

A.—I am pretty much of your opinion as to the practicability of the thing, and as to the effects it will produce. But I doubt the political expediency of the measure at present. If the banks resume specie payments, business will doubtless revive, as you say, and all will be prosperous again, I suppose, throughout the country. But don't you see the effect this will have in politics? As soon as the farmers and other country people find that all is going on well again under Van Buren's administration, they will say that he was not the cause of our late troubles; they will find, too, that specie payments have taken place without a new United States Bank, and therefore that it is not so absolutely necessary as was pretended by the whigs. If things go on well, and the country is prosperous again, Van Buren and the democrats will have all the credit of it; they will gain new votes, and the whigs will lose all the advantage they have gained. When the next Presidential election comes round, the people will say, "The country is doing well under Van Buren; and why should we turn him out? Why should we make a change? We cannot change for the better, and we may go further and far worse;"—and thus Van Buren will come in again, all hallow.

B.—That's bad, to be sure;—but must I remain out of business, doing nothing and running in debt, merely to assist our party? I am willing to do any thing reasonable for the party; but I cannot sacrifice every thing to it. I am not willing to starve myself, and my wife and children, merely to get Mr. Clay or Mr. Webster into the Presidential chair.

A.—You are not? Well, I am. I should be willing to dig claims and live upon them for three years, if I could put down Van Buren and his party and get the whigs into power again. I would make any sacrifice to do it.

B.—But only consider. It will be two or three years before the election comes round. Must specie payments be suspended for that time, and all the business of the country remain dead, and we be totally ruined, in order to effect this object?

A.—Yes, certainly. We must continue all this distress, and even increase it, ascribing it

all to Jackson and Van Buren. We must keep up the cry, that times never can be good again till the government is changed, and the whigs come into power. We have done it so far; and to give up now would be making ourselves liars and false prophets, and all the sufferings we have already undergone will be entirely useless. We must be firm and stick to it, whatever the consequence may be; and I have no doubt we shall succeed at last.

B.—Well, that may be the case; but I am afraid of the result. And besides, I am not willing to sacrifice so much myself nor do I think it right to make others suffer so much, for mere party politics. What shall you and I be the better, even if the whigs get into power? The prosperity of the country, and with it our own success, is what you and I want; and I begin to think it is not of so very much consequence to us whether Van Buren or Clay gives us this prosperity. There are but few offices, and many office seekers; and while you and I beat the bush, somebody else will catch the bird. We shall always be obliged to get our living by our trade and by hard work, and it is not of much consequence to us, who get the high offices. I am almost ready to believe that this party business is not of so much consequence as we have imagined, and that it is got up and kept alive by the great cunning men, who are to reap all the advantages from it.

A.—O, you are deserting your party; you are turning traitor; you don't draw well in the traces. I should not wonder if you soon became a real Van Buren man. But I won't flinch; I'll sacrifice every thing first—my wife, children, and all. I go for the good of the party, and not for office or private gain. I've enlisted, and I won't give up till we have conquered let what will be the consequence. Let's stick to it, and starve the people out, I say, till they are willing to put down that rascal Van Buren and the scoundrel democrats. Let us keep off specie payments till the next Presidential election.

B.—Well—you may be right, but I have my doubts. I think the people begin to see the game we are playing; and as soon as they find it out clearly, there will be a re-action. They will not relish this distress which Biddle and the leading whigs have produced; and if they discover the cause, they will all desert the whigs, and unite in favor of Van Buren. I think the best way is to resume specie payments, and to depend on some other plan for whigs success. At any rate, I cannot hold out much longer.

THE FARMER.

[Extract from Mr. Benton's speech on the bill for the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands.]

"This, then, is a bill for the benefit of the agricultural part of the community, and is it not right that something should be done for the benefit of that numerous and meritorious class? Few know the value of their labor to the country? Few calculate the amount, small in the detail, but enormous in the aggregate, of their meritorious labors. I see in a report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made to Congress at the commencement of the present session, that the bread alone consumed in the United States, estimated at the low rate of three cents a day of each individual, is worth one hundred and twenty-four millions of dollars. This comes from the agricultural class, and is only one item in the long list of its productions. The meats may be deemed of equal value with the bread. Then comes the food for all the domestic animals, and after that, the animals themselves, of almost inestimable value. The cotton, the wool, the hemp, the flax, the leather, which furnish the material for the raiment of the greater part of fifteen millions of souls, come from their hands. After all this, there is an annual surplus of a hundred millions of dollars of exportable productions, to be sent abroad to foreign climes, to bring back the comforts, the luxuries, the necessities of life from all foreign nations, with gold and silver, and healing medicines. The same exportable productions, in the return from foreign merchandise, pay the taxes which support the Government. Upwards of eight hundred millions of taxes have been derived from that source, all bottomed upon the productive industry of the farmer. Nor is this all. The manufacturer, the navigator, and the merchant, find their occupation in the productive industry of the cultivator of the earth. The factory is furnished with its material, and the ship with its freight, from the labor of his hands. The opulent merchant, who counts his wealth by millions, has derived his estate from the mere filtration of the farmer's productions through his hands; and the banker, with his piles of paper money, what would he be were it not for the annual millions of gold and silver which the exported productions of the earth cause to be brought into our country? Confining our estimate to the direct annual product from agriculture, its annual product in food and raiment to man, and food for beasts, and in exports, and one thousand millions of dollars may not exceed its value! All other interests put together are insignificant, compared to this great one. Compare the farmer with the banker, now the object of so much legislative care and encomium in our country. He produces nothing. He takes an old handkerchief, worn out in service, has it made into silk paper, cuts it up into little slips, and sprinkles it over with figures for dollars. In this way these cherished and exalted characters have made what is called about a hundred millions of dollars. Grant that it is really a hundred millions—that every paper dollar is good for a real dollar—what then? Why, the whole is only the tenth part of the annual product of the cultivation of the earth! The whole is only worth thirty-six days' labor of the agricultural interest!

But their hundred millions of paper is not worth dollar; vast defalcations will be encountered when the day of realization arrives; and if three-fourths are made good, it will be a happy deliverance for the country. Peradventure the whole of the bank notes now afloat in this Union are not worth twenty-five days' labor of the agricultural class; yet this class can scarcely conciliate a majority for a pre-emption law, or a graduation law, while the support and applause of the banks command the first cares and labors of the legislative bodies.

Besides their productive industry, the agricultural class is the great fountain and nursery of the Republican spirit. Other laboring classes divide that noble prerogative with them; still, from the vast superiority of their numbers and the peculiar adaptation of their occupation to the cultivation of the independent spirit of man, the cultivators of the earth must be looked upon as the great and perennial fountain of that Republican spirit which is to maintain and perpetuate our free institutions. Gentlemen of the Opposition effect a great alarm for the overthrow of the Republic by military chiefs. Let them moderate their terrors. Let them remember that no conquering general ever overturned the civil institutions of his country until the faction, corruption, and venality of politicians had first rendered them odious and contemptible; and let them see in the productive classes of the United States—the laborers of all kinds as well as the agriculturalists—the incorruptible mass which will long save our country from that fate. The Roman Senate had been twice bribed by Jugurtha, an African and almost a negro, Cato had been defeated for the consulship by Clodius, before Cæsar marched his legions to the capital. Let us cherish our productive classes; let us promote their independence; let us multiply our free-holders and all the producers. Let us enhance the consideration of him whose labor draws wealth from the earth, and from its mines—from the forests and from the waters—and of him whose skill and industry imparts a new value to whatever the earth, the sea, the forest, and the mines produce. Let us cherish and advance these classes, and far distant is the day when a Cæsar, a Cromwell, or a Buonaparte is to be feared in our America.

From the Portland Standard.

FEDERAL CATCH-WORDS. "I will not kick thee nor beat thee," said the Quaker to an offensive dog, "but I will give thee a bad name," and with that he raised the cry of "mad dog!" and thus made the obnoxious animal a mark for every form of missile which the street could furnish. The opposition seem to be perfectly aware of the effect of "a bad name," and are coining all manner of reproachful epithets which they seek to fasten on the democratic party. Confident of the soundness of our principles, and aware from long experience of the inutility and folly of attempting to combat them, they have adopted the less troublesome system of wholesale abuse. For the last year their editors ever skillful in coining new party names, have done little else than prepare these condemnatory expressions. Loco Foco—Agrarian—Destructive—Disorganizing—are words which require very little time or talent to pronounce, and so long as no explanation of their meaning is required, they may be very convenient terms. They save the trouble of any definite and intelligible statement of the object of censure, and work upon the popular passions in the same way that the unmeaning gibberish of conjurors and enchanters works upon their demons and imps. But if those persons who are most lavish in the use of these vague cant epithets, were pressed always to explain their signification, and show how they apply them, their zeal would probably, in a good degree be silenced. They would find that although they had the parrot's power of calling names, they had not the parrot's impunity. "What a number of persons," says Foster, "have vented the superabundance of their rancor by two or three vague catch-words, who if by some sudden lapse of memory they had lost these two or three words, would have looked around with an idiotic vacancy, totally at a loss what was the subject of their anger or their approbation." Unfortunately we have had no power to hold the opposition to a strict definition of their terms. Hence they have echoed and re-echoed them with so much pertinacity and vehemence as to startle the timid into a belief of their pertinacity. They have cried out "Loco Foco," and "Destructive," so vociferously and constantly that some men of weak nerves and feeble minds have really imagined the democratic party to be a sort of cyclopean monster eager to tear up the foundations of society, and make war upon every thing endeavored to make the democrats at the same time, responsible for the ruinous effects of Mr. Biddle's paper system, it is not strange that they have gained a few converts. Amid such a convulsion we might expect that some would for a moment lose sight of their principles, and be betrayed into a desertion of duty. Men, however, awake from the consternation of such a shock and return to their sober senses. We have no fears that the democratic party can be permanently injured by any of the outcries and false charges to which we have alluded. The people have too much good sense to be affected by them. They will look through names to substances—through charges to facts. "Loco Foco" will appear to them a very harmless term unless it can be shown to will not consent to denounce a whole party as "destructive" without inquiring definitely, "what evil hath it done?" We would suggest to the federal editors whether instead of furnishing

their opponents with any further depreciable appellations, they had not better be looking out a new name for their own party. The time of their periodical cringing must be nigh at hand.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, May 29, 1838.

Democratic State Convention.

In compliance with the direction of the Convention of the Democratic Members of the Legislature, held in Augusta in March last, a State Convention of Democratic Delegates will be held at the State House, in Augusta, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTIETH DAY OF JUNE NEXT, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate to be supported for Governor at the next ensuing election.

Each classed town and organized plantation is requested to send one Delegate to said Convention; and each town and city two Delegates for every Representative to which they are entitled in the State Legislature.

By order of the State Committee.

April 13, 1838.

Particular Notice.

The Subscribers to the Democrat who are in arrears for one year or more are respectfully requested to settle the same speedily. All indebted for Advertising or Job Work will oblige the subscriber by paying up immediately.

April 10, 1838.

The Democratic citizens of Paris are reminded that on the 14th day of April last they voted to adjourn to Lincoln Hall on the first Saturday of June next at three o'clock P. M. for the purpose of choosing Delegates to meet in Convention at Augusta on the 20th day of said June to nominate a Democratic Candidate for Governor.

Paris, May 19, 1838.

We have received the first number of a federal paper published at Augusta entitled the "Voice of the people." This is a temporary affair, intended to influence the approaching State election. The editor in his "exposition" appears willing and disposed to treat the claims of his party to the support and approbation of the people on two principal grounds, to wit, the stand they have taken in favor of a National Bank, and their zeal in supporting the North Eastern Boundary. What particular merit they can claim as a party on the boundary question might be difficult for any one to discern, if we were to judge them by their acts. The federalists with that recklessness which seizes upon every thing right or wrong from which they can hope to derive any advantage to their party, have long since attempted to make this party question. Judging from the valor they have displayed upon paper, they were disposed to have brought the matter to the arbitrament of the sword long since. They have taunted the general Government with cowardice, neglect of duty, and treachery to the interests of this State. Let us now look at their acts or rather look for them. As to their charges against the National Administration, the history of the past teaches us who has jeopardized the interest and territory of our State. We refer our readers to the speech of Mr. Fairfield, which we have published, for a full exposition of the spirit manifested by a federal administration under Messrs. Adams and Clay, and the conduct of President Jackson in rescuing us from the dangerous situation in which he found our rights placed by the management of his predecessor. We need not recapitulate the facts, as our readers will find them in the speech. If we come home to our own State we find nothing done by the federalists but boasting and empty declamation. During the administration of the first Hunter, the question was pending before an arbiter. Gov. Kent has talked large and his friends tell of what great things he will do next fall, after the elections are over. We doubt whether the people will have more confidence in federal promises than in federal boasts which have so often proved to be vain. Seriously we have never been able to discover how this could be made a party question. There may be and doubtless is a diversity of opinion as to what is the best mode to be adopted to obtain and secure our rights, but this is not a party difference. All or nearly all are agreed as to what our rights are and to the extent of our territory. We do not know that any party has more disposition than the other to yield their rights or relinquish this territory. When there is so little difference of opinion, that party must be desperate, which claims for itself peculiar merit on this score, when their proof consists in loud talk and empty boasting. There is however one act of the present State administration in relation to this subject for which they may claim the gratitude of the people. Though the people and the State are fully represented at Washington by Agents chosen by themselves, and who it is presumed are competent and willing to urge the claims and represent the wishes of the people on this as well as all other subjects, yet as our present executive cannot find offices enough in the State to satisfy all the applicants, a new one is created by the appointment of a special agent to attend when he mounts a National Bank as a hobby upon which to ride into power. That question has been put to the people repeatedly and they have passed upon it. It is true that since the last vote, when this was the test question the people have undergone much suffering and distress occasioned by the Bank power for the express purpose and with the avowed intention of compelling the people by suffering to submit to the control of an institution which their reason has condemned, and to which they cannot be brought to yield until the spirit of liberty is extinct in their bones. Indeed many who thought the Bank harmless if not salutary, have been aroused to indignation by its overbearing insolence and highland oppression, and are now among its most determined opponents. The spirits of some may have been crushed by distress, and the easy virtue of others may have fallen a prey to temptations, but the sturdy yeomanry of our country are yet unswayed and unseduced. On them we rely. To them we look to uphold the banner of democracy against the allurements of wealth and the threats of power. Indeed we know that a large portion of the opponents of the present national administration in this country, are, if any reliance can be placed upon their own declarations, the open decided and unequivocal opponents to a National Bank. As our opponents choose to rest their claims partly on this ground we shall take occasion to lay before our readers some of the beauties of that system which is so lauded and insisted upon as necessary to the welfare of the country.

We have received from the Hon. R. Williams the report of Mr. Wright chairman of the Committee on Finance in the U. S. Senate, on a resolution offered by Mr. Clay to legalize the reception of Bank notes in payment of revenue and debts due to government and also authorizing the payment of them to government creditors who will receive them. This document is distinguished for its ability and clearness, and deserves the attentive perusal of every one. It occupies about forty pages in a pamphlet form, we must content ourselves therefore with an extract from it in which he discusses the alleged hostility of the government to the Banks. A more conclusive and unanswerable argument, will not often be found than that which we now present to our readers. This accusation of hostility to the banks is found in the mouths of all the opposition from their Presidential candidates and money King down to the humblest of their newspapers and the vilest of their party hacks. It is as true as the rest of their charges against the administration.

PHILADELPHIA MON. It is with regret and feelings of humiliation that we lay before our readers the account of a disgraceful riot in Philadelphia and the destruction by a lawless mob, of a building where the citizens had assembled to discuss peacefully the doctrines of the abolition of slavery. Whatever views may be entertained of the principles of the abolitionists or the expediency of the measures they propose to rid the country of what all admit to be a great evil, yet they have the rights secured to all citizens by the Constitution. The laws should be held sacred, and the violation of them by mobs deserve the severest reprobation by every well wisher to the order, peace and welfare of society.

"IS MONARCHY COMING?"

Such was the question, gravely asked by the federalists, in 1832. We have now before us a federal circular issued on the eve of the gubernatorial election in 1832, of which the following is an extract:

"THE Secret Out!!"

MONARCHY COMING!!

Which sounds the best? His Majesty KING ANDREW 1st! or plain republican President Clay! And it has come to this. We issue this little sheet to communicate to our readers the important and we must say, to us, surprising information that Andrew Jackson is about to establish a MONARCHY!! The above is a fair specimen of federal electioneering. They place no higher estimation upon the intelligence of the people than to believe them capable of sacrificing their principles upon the reception of so gross an insult to their good sense and understanding. The same tone, though upon a different string, is still kept up. "An exclusive metallic currency!!" "Gold and Silver for the Government and for the people!!" is now the alarming exclamation of the federalists—and all for the same end—that of securing the election of federal officers from "plain republican President Clay," to the lowest office in our country. The people are too familiar with federal bugbears to be alarmed at them.

FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

A VISIT TO A COUNTRY CHURCH YARD. It was a very clear pleasant vernal morn in May, that I rose from my bed and wandered out from home I scarcely knew where, till I came unexpectedly to a Church Yard; and feeling somewhat meditative, I turned in to walk among the silent mansions of the dead—I feel, I always felt a certain degree of reverence for the dead; a sort of pleasing melancholy steals over me, when I contemplate such scenes, the remnants as it were, of departed life and animation; and I like to feel so; it is good, and it is fit and proper, that such thoughts and reflections should hold a deep place in our feelings, when we view soberly and sincerely what these remains once were, and what we all must shortly be. Scenas like these are well calculated to impress our minds, more or less, with the vanity of all that is earthly, the end, the consummation of all earthly hopes and distinctions. Going a short distance, and feeling somewhat wearied with my excursion, I seated myself on a tombstone to read some inscriptions thereon, which though somewhat obliterated, were still legible.

As I sat alone, as I supposed, decyphering the names, ages, &c. of those, whose ashes slumbered beneath, I heard the voice of some one near by, low and plaintive; I turned round and saw a young widow busily engaged, near a little grave, planting a Rose Bush with her hands at the head of the little grave. She looked as if her whole heart was in the thing; she seemed downcast; and I observed a tear now and then trickle down her cheek. Perhaps said I—I have interrupted you. Ono, says she, I feel no interruption, Sir, I thought I would come here this pleasant morning, and set out this little rose bush at the head of little Helen's grave; I often come here to visit the dear ashes of my sweet child.—Was she an only child said I—Yes, she was my only child, and I loved her, as my own life. Here she sobbed, wiped her face with her silk handkerchief she had round her neck. How old was she said I—Almost six said she. She has been dead now about a year and a half. I can never forget her looks, her form, and voice. I can see her about me wherever I go. I can hardly realize to this day, that she is dead. I am now left alone. I feel like a solitary being, and sometimes almost wish to go too.

She sobbing, retired to a distant part of the yard, to visit the graves of her husband and parents. Alas, thought I, how many tears are shed—how many hearts are broken, in the short space of a year. Death is no respecter of persons, said I, as I looked around me and beheld all eyes lying low and speechless, beneath the cold earth. Why is it, thought I, that so many come into the world, and just begin to assume the human form divine, and open their eyes and hearts to the hopes and interests of this world, and then are called away, to be here no more—all is left vacant where once they lived and loved and were happy? 'Tis a mystery to human reason—but we may know hereafter; we may be favored with reasons full and satisfactory on that point. When we think too, of a world that never ends, of faculties that are forever ripening and expanding and growing more and more like the all glorious Creator, we may be more easy on that point; and when we too, with the poet,

"See truth love and mercy in triumph descending,
And nature all glowing in Eden's first bloom;
On the cold cheek of death smiles & roses are blending,
And beauty immortal awake from the tomb."

Zeno

Extract from the Report of Mr. Wright Chairman of the Committee on Finance.

It may be said, as it has been said, that the Government is believed to be hostile to the State banks, and that this provision of the resolution should be passed to rebut so injurious a presumption. The foundation for this suggestion, and the character of the remedy recommended for the supposed evils deserve some examination, that the public mind may be disabused upon both points.

First, then what foundation is there for allegation that the Government is hostile to the State banks, and is prosecuting an extermina-

ting war against them? Previous to the month of October, 1833, all the connexion which had existed between the Government of the United States and the banks chartered by the States, for a term of nearly eighteen years, had been prescribed, formed, and conducted by and through the Bank of the United States, acting as the fiscal agent of the Treasury of the United States. The committee, in a former part of this report, have shown what that connexion was, and how far it extended. It consisted in the reception by the Bank of the United States and its branches, "in payment of the revenue of the United States," of the notes of such States bank as "redeemed their engagements with specie," and were "located in the city or place" where the receiving bank or branch was located, and of the return of those notes to the State bank which issued them "at least once in every week," to be redeemed with specie. This was the character and extent of the connexion between the public Treasury and the local banks, under the fiscal management of the Bank of the United States. To prepare for the expiration of the charter of that bank, and for the winding up of its affairs as a national bank an institution which public opinion had clearly indicated was not to have existence in this country after the expiration of that charter, the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President, ordered the public money, from and after the 1st day of October, 1833, to be made in certain designated State banks, and not in the Bank of the United States. This was the commencement of a more extensive, intimate, and responsible connexion between the Government and the local banks. It was matured and continued by Executive direction, without any definitive action on the part of Congress, until the 23d day of June, 1836. In the mean time, this action on the part of the Executive branch of the Government, was most loudly complained of, as exhibiting a spirit of favoritism towards the local banks, dangerous to the public treasure of the nation, destructive of public confidence, and consequently of public and private credit; as rendering certain the entire prostration of business, and the dissemination of distress and bankruptcy throughout the land. The public revenue, however, continued to accumulate with a rapidity, theretofore unexampled, and business took a sudden impetus, which drove it from a state of healthful and vigorous to one of wild and feverish action in the space of less than two years. These appearances filled the minds of many of the friends of the policy of the Executive with anxiety and concern, while the complaints of the opponents of the policy were changed to the dangers impending over the numerous millions of the public money in the insecure banks; the improper uses to which the money was applied by the institutions; the certainty of fatal derangements in the paper currency to be caused by the excesses; and the like. At this crisis, and on the 23d day of June, 1836, the act was passed entitled "An act to regulate the deposits of the public money." That act legalized the connexion between the Government and the banks, and prescribed regulations of law for its further continuance. Still the unnatural accumulations of revenue continued in a manner to alarm the minds of all, and to furnish the most conclusive evidence of fearful excesses in banking, and in the use of credits generally. The deposits act proposed no check to this state of things, so far as the public revenue was concerned, though it did provide another and what Congress considered a safer, mode of keeping the vast amount of treasure collected and collecting. No other action of Congress provided, this check, and as much the greatest of collections was coming in from the lands, after the adjournment of Congress, on the 4th of July, 1836 and on the 11th day of that month, the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President, issued the order respecting the medium in which payments for lands would, after certain periods named, be required to be made. This order first changed the tone of complaint from that of favoritism on the part of the Government towards the local banks, to that of deadly hostility against them. Time passed on, however, and Congress met and adjourned again, and no law was passed affecting the collection of the revenue in any of its branches. The order had the effect to diminish to some extent, but to a much less extent than was anticipated by its friends and predicted by its opponents, the sales of the public lands, and to lessen, in the same proportion, the accumulation of revenue from that source. By this time, also, unequivocal evidences of a general business and commercial revulsion were exhibiting themselves, not only throughout this country, but most of commercial countries of Europe, and so rapidly did the change sweep on that, before the expiration of the month of May, 1837, with a few unimportant exceptions, all the banking institutions of the United States were induced to suspend the payment of their notes in specie.

This produced a new and embarrassing state of things for the Government. All the means of the Treasury to meet the current expenditures of the country were on deposit in the banks, and they were, by law, the depositories of the accruing revenue. Still the act making them so prohibited the selection, as depositories, of any but specie-paying banks, and made it the imperative duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to discontinue any bank as a depository which should "at any time refuse to pay its own notes in specie if demanded," and to "withdraw from it the public moneys which it may hold on deposit at the time of such discontinuance." The deposite banks, therefore, were all to be instantly discontinued, and the country presented no others which could be selected, because it presented no

specie-paying banks. Hence other depositaries, different from, and independent of, the banks, were to be constituted, and as a natural and almost necessary consequence, the officers of the Government, charged with the collection of the public dues, were charged also with the keeping of the money collected, until it was required for disbursement. Another duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, made equally imperative by the deposit law, was promptly to withdraw from the banks, which had been depositaries and were discontinued, the public moneys held by them on deposit at the time of their discontinuance. The performance of this duty involved great difficulty, and, indeed, was rendered impossible. The laws which have been before referred to, the resolution of 1816 being included, limited the power as well as discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, as to the currency or media of payment, he was at liberty to receive from the banks, or from any other public debtors; and neither that resolution, nor any of the other laws, permitted him to take in payments of the United States the notes of any bank which did not pay its notes on demand in the legal currency of the United States; while another existing law, which will be hereafter referred to, expressly prohibited him from paying out notes. The suspension of specie payments by the banks was extended, as well to their public and private depositors as to their notes, and they, therefore, would not answer the drafts of the Treasurer in any currency or medium, which the law permitted him either to receive or disburse. The drafts of the Treasurer for the moneys held on deposit by the banks, at that time of their discontinuance as depositaries, were consequently protested for non-payment and returned, and little or nothing was realized from the means on hand, at the time of the suspension, to meet the current expenses of the Government. To a very great extent, and from the operation of the same causes, the accruing revenue was cut off, and the public Treasury threatened to be left wholly without means to meet the calls upon it. The notes of the non-specie-paying banks could not be received in payment of the revenue from customers; and as the merchants could not, when their bonds fell due, obtain specie from the banks, either for the bank notes or for their own private deposits, they could not make payment, and the bonds lay over unpaid. It is true revenue from public lands had been, for some months, collectible in specie only, except the few payments in Virginia land scrip; but the suspension by the banks put it out of the power of those wishing to purchase lands, to obtain specie, to so great an extent as to render this resource wholly inadequate to the supply of the Treasury.

Under these circumstances, the President issued his proclamation to convene Congress on the first Monday of September last. In the mean time the debtor banks and debtor merchants were in the hands of the Executive officers of the Government, and, until Congress interposed, were subject to the treatment which those officers should choose to extend towards defaulting debtors. Did they meet a spirit of hostility? Was a warlike course of measures adopted? Did they find a disposition to exterminate manifested in the lenity and forbearance extended, certainly without law, if not against law? No such charge, or pretence, from the parties interested, has reached the committee, and certain it is that no foundation for either exists in the true history of the events.

Next in the order of time come the messages of the President, communicated to Congress at the commencement of the extra session, and in this, and the annual message of December last, are supposed to be found recommendations by which to sustain this charge of hostility against the State banks.

What are these recommendations in substance? As the committee recollect and understand them, they are that the connexion which had existed between the Government and the State banks, for the time, to the extent and in the manner before related; which had become dissolved by the action of the banks themselves, and which had proved so disastrous to both during its continuance, should not be renewed; that thereafter the money of the people should be kept and disbursed by the servants of the people, and not by the officers of private incorporations; in short, that a system for the management of the finances of the country, substantially similar to that forced upon the Government by the suspension of the banks, should be adopted. What, then, is that system? The committee believe they can answer truly that, so far as the State banks are concerned, it is a system, in its general outline and action, very similar to that prescribed and practised upon by the Bank of the United States, ameliorated by the absence of that fearful rivalry in the business of banking, which constituted the most prominent feature of that overshadowing institution; ameliorated in some other; to the State institutions, important features; and merely transferring the agency for the Treasury, from an incorporated bank, to public officers, selected and appointed according to the provisions of the constitution and the law, and responsible to the people, and the regularly constituted tribunals of the country, for their faithfulness in their trusts. A very brief analysis of the two systems, comparing the one with the other at each step of the process, will illustrate this position of the committee.

The system recommended by the President proposes to make public officers, at the points required, the fiscal agents of the Treasury, and not the State banks.

The charter of the Bank of the United States made it and its branches the fiscal agents of the Treasury, and not the State banks.

The system recommended by the President proposes that the public officers, to whom the duty shall be assigned by law, shall be the depositories of the public money, and shall receive, keep, and disburse the same, and not the State banks.

The charter of the bank made it and its branches the depositories of the public money, and the agents of the Treasury to receive, keep, and disburse the same, and not the State banks.

The system recommended by the President necessarily excludes all use of the public money, and all business by the fiscal agents of the Treasury, which can come in competition with the business of the State banks.

The system established in and under the bank created expressly a competitor too powerful for the State banks, without any portion of the public patronage, and then threw into its lap the whole pecuniary patronage of the Government, thus placing the State banks entirely at its mercy.

The system recommended by the President does not propose to legalize any bank notes as a currency, as to make them a tender in payment of debts at the Treasury.

The charter of the bank made all its notes "payable on demand" a tender in payment of debts at the Treasury, but did not give that preference to similar notes of the State banks.

The operation of the system recommended by the President would be to disburse, in payments to the public creditors, any notes of the State banks which should at any time be allowed to be received, and the disbursement of which the existing laws, and the choice secured to creditors, should authorize.

The practice of the bank was to disburse no bank notes but its own, and to present all the State bank notes it received in payment of the revenue, at least once in every week, to be redeemed with specie, and to receive no State bank notes in such payments, except those of the banks located at the places where the bank and its branches were located.

These points of comparison might be carried further, but the committee trust the above are sufficient for their purpose. The charge they are considering is that of hostility on the part of the Government against the State banks, as drawn from the recommendations of the President. These recommendations have, under the imposing appellation of the "Sub-Treasury scheme," been made to occupy a large share of the attention of the country, and to excite the deep alarm of a great proportion of those interested in the State banking institutions. It is not to be disguised that the strongest charges of hostility have come from those who are friendly to the system of a national bank for the management of our finances; and hence the committee have believed it fair to institute this comparison, so far as the influence of either upon the State banks is concerned, between that and the system recommended by the President. Can the friends of the former claim a superiority for their system, in the benefits conferred upon the local banking institutions? Can they claim superior exemptions from the checks and deprivations which those institutions are to experience under either system? Let the comparison answer.

In reference to any benefits anticipated from financial agencies proceeding from the Treasury, both systems are equal to the State banks; for both deprive them of those benefits.

In reference to the embarrassments proceeding from competition, the system recommended by the President is wholly favorable to the State banks. It constitutes no rival, and prevents all rivalry growing out of an exclusive use of the public money. The national bank system has its principal object the creation of a commanding and an all powerful rival, and proposes to give it the sole and exclusive benefit of the use of the public money.

In reference to the benefits derivable from a bank circulation growing out of the management of the public finances, the system recommended by the President is also wholly favorable to the State institutions, as compared with the other. If no bank notes be received in payment of the public revenue, or disbursed to the public creditors, under this system, it will then be exactly equal, in its operation upon the State banks, with the national bank system, as, while the notes of the bank, under the latter system, are to be made a legal tender in payments of the public revenue, it is to receive in such payments the notes of no State banks which are not at its door, and cannot be presented, "at least once every week," to be redeemed with specie, a nominal favor, which can be of no practical value, and may, at periods of embarrassment, be a serious injury to the State banks, whose notes are received for such a purpose. So far as disbursements are concerned, the two systems must, upon this hypothesis, be always equal to the State banks. If, however, Congress shall permit, to any extent, or for any period of time, the receipt or disbursement, or both, of bank notes in the management of the public revenues, the State banks, under the system recommended by the President, would have all the benefits to be derived from such permission, while the whole benefits would be exclusively confined to the national bank, under that system, the disbursements being always confined to its own notes.

Is the Government, then, justly chargeable with hostility to the State banks, because the President has recommended such a system of finance for the approbation of Congress? Can such a charge come with propriety from the friends of a national bank? The State institutions survived and prospered under the national bank system. Surely, then, under one so very similar in many of its features, and so greatly ameliorated in others, so far as its action upon

them is concerned, they cannot be exterminated; nor can it be said, with reason, or fairness, that a system so ameliorated towards them, has been devised for their destruction, or recommended from an unfriendly spirit towards them.

What is required at the hands of Congress to rebut this unfounded presumption of hostility? To make the notes of the eight or nine hundred banks of the country a legal tender, so fast as those banks shall resume specie payment. Sweeping remedy, truly, for an imaginary disease. The Congress of the United States is asked to change its whole policy; to abandon the hope of extending and rendering stable and firm a specie basis for the paper currency of the country; to throw away the occasion now offered, when coin is flowing into our ports; and to adopt and legalize bank paper as the standard of currency for the National Treasury; and for what? Simply to rebut the suspicion that the Government is hostile to the banks.

It may be said that the passage of this clause of the resolution is not made desirable by this cause singly; but that the inducement it will hold out to the banks to resume specie payment, renders its passage proper and expedient.

That a return to specie payments by the State banks is desirable and important to every interest, public and private, the committee know and feel; but can it be safe, or proper, for Congress to pass a law, which, so far as its action can go, shall make the currency of the country exclusively paper, as an inducement to the banks to pay specie, or rather to agree to specie, when specie will be no longer demanded? Is it incumbent upon Congress so to legislate as necessarily to drive all specie from the country, by interposing a legal substitute of bank paper, as a means of enabling the banks to pay specie? Will the Senate go further, in holding out inducements to produce a return to specie payments, by way of endorsing the paper of the banks, than the States which have created them will consent to go? The committee believe that some of the States which have made the notes of such of their banks receivable, by law, at the State Treasury, as are owned in part, or principally, by the State itself; thus doing, in this respect, what Congress did do, in reference to the two Banks of the United States; but it is not believed that any State has made the notes of its banks, in which the State has no interest, a legal tender in payment of debts due to itself; and yet most of the States have legislated with express reference to their banking institutions, since the suspension of specie payments in May, 1837.

Another argument urged for the adoption of this provision is, that the times require the extension of unusual favor towards the banks. The committee have reviewed the condition of our monetary affairs in 1836, immediately after the close of the late war with Great Britain, and also the extreme indulgence which Congress could then be brought to extend to the State banks of that day; and will it be pretended that the State banks now present stronger claims upon the patronage, and favor, and indulgence of this Government than did those of 1816? There is a wide and marked difference in the relations existing between the Government of the United States and the banks in 1816 and at the present time. Then, the principal embarrassments of the banks were brought upon them by their advances to the Government, to assist it through the war; which money the Government could not pay. Now, the principal embarrassments of the Government are brought upon it, by having advanced money to the banks for safe keeping, which they cannot pay. Still, in 1816, if the construction of the resolution of that year, as given by the committee, be correct, Congress would only permit the reception of the notes of the banks at the Treasury the option of the fiscal officers of the Government, after they should have resumed specie payment. If Congress is not disposed to go further now to favor the banks than it went then it is sufficient to say that the resolution then passed is still in force, and applicable to banking institutions now as it was then; if they will bring themselves within its provisions; and, to allay all cause of apprehension upon the subject, either as to the understanding of the collecting officers of the Government, or as to the exercise of their discretion under that resolution, it is proper to state, that information has already reached this city that, in the few commercial towns where a resumption is known to have taken place, the notes of the resuming banks are freely received in payment of duties, postage, and all other public dues.

Is it desirable, for any purpose, that a wider circulation should be given to the notes of these specie paying banks by the action of this Government? That they should be made a legal tender in the payment of debts to the United States in all parts of the Union? The committee think this is not desirable, and would not be useful, to the banks themselves; and they are certain it would be eminently hazardous to the Treasury to give them that currency. It would almost certainly lead again to dangerous expansions on the part of the banks, and to a repetition of the present scenes of revulsion, contraction, and depression; and, were these scenes again to be repeated, and under such a law, the Government might not escape as it has lately done.

Take an instance as an illustration. Suppose the resumption to have become perfect, and that the banks are all reinstated in the public confidence, and are all believed to be "sound." The provision of the resolution then acts upon their notes with the force of law, and compels their receipt in all payments to the United States. Some one, among the whole number gets into the hands of bad and unprincipled managers, and its powers, are employed

in the purchase of the public lands. Nothing is to be done but to fill up and sign a sufficient amount of its notes, and present them simultaneously at the various land offices; and before the fraud can be discovered or counteracted, any quantity of the "public domain" may be received in exchange for the paper, even to the last acre open for sale. This, the committee are aware, is supposing an extreme case; but it is by presenting such to the mind, that the facility with which frauds may be practised, similar in character, but less in extent, is made apparent. And so extensive is the public domain, and so numerous the banks whose notes are to be made a legal tender in payment for them, that all must see the strongest grounds for apprehension under such a system. In the other great branch of the public revenue, the customs, frauds of this character cannot be practised, but by the aid of so much real capital as to afford a very safe protection against them. The goods must be purchased in foreign countries, where capital or solid credit only will procure them, and the paper will merely pay the duties; while in the purchase of the lands there is no other limit than the quantity of the paper made a legal tender, or the quantity of the lands in the market.

In every aspect in which the committee have been able to view this subject they see nothing but evil likely to follow from the passage of this part of the resolution; evil to the Treasury, evil to the currency generally, and evil to the banks themselves. They therefore most earnestly hope it may not receive the approbation of Congress.

RIOT AT PHILADELPHIA! DESTRUCTION OF THE PENNSYLVANIA HALL!

A costly and splendid edifice has recently been erected in Philadelphia for scientific and political discussions, including the question of Abolition. It was opened on Wednesday. The Hall was crowded with about three thousand persons, to hear lectures by Mr. Garrison and others. The National Gazette, of Thursday evening, says:

"Of the audience about one half were females. It was promiscuously composed of white and black people. At the close of Mr. Garrison's address, a mob outside was very noisy. Mrs. Maria W. Chapman, of Boston then addressed the meeting for several minutes. She was followed by Mrs. Angelina E. Grimké Weld, Lucretia Mott, of this city, and Abby Kelly. In the meantime the mob increased and became more unruly, and threw various missiles at the windows. No farther injury was done than breaking the glass, as the blinds inside protected the audience. At a quarter before ten the company retired and amid the cries and groans of the mob who blocked up the street on every side. One black man was knocked down by a club."

During Thursday the Hall was surrounded by a crowd. In the afternoon, the Mayor induced the proprietors of the building to forego a meeting in the evening, and announced the fact to the multitude. The Inquirer of Friday morning, says:—

At noon, from 100 to 500 persons congregated in front of the building, and the number continued to increase and the sensation to become stronger, until towards sundown, when thousands from every section of the city and country poured in dense masses towards the scene, and 8 o'clock there must have been a concourse of ten thousand persons, of all classes, sexes, ages and conditions.—As the crowd increased, the excitement waxed warmer. The first demonstration of attack were made upon the windows, which were thrown at from numerous hands and every direction. An entrance having been effected, the next step was breaking the seats, galleries, and furniture in the interior. The fragments were hastily gathered together in the centre of the Hall, and a torch applied. The gas pipes were cut and fire communicated to the streams that issued forth. The alarm of fire was speedily given, and the vast multitude reechoed the cry; the engines and firemen poured in with their apparatus, which were speedily put in readiness for action. The crowd by this time had swollen to an immense magnitude, and not only Sixth street, from Arch to Race, presented a dense mass of human beings, but all the streets and alleys adjacent, were thronged with eager and excited spectators. The Hall being located in one of the most densely populated parts of our city, within a stone's throw of the Arch Street Theatre, and a number of frame buildings being in the immediate neighborhood, it was feared that, no matter how well directed the efforts of the firemen, nor how liberal the supply of water, they would not be able to bound the progress of the flames. A conflict between the police and the crowd was apprehended; and, therefore, many an anxious mother or susceptible wife dreaded lest the night would not pass by without the destruction of life, as well as property. Soon after 9 o'clock, the whole building was wrapped in flames, which diffused a lurid light, around, and throwing their red reflections upon the multitude below, imparted a fearful effect to the scene. Every window vomited forth its volume, and the roof cracked and blazed before the progress of the devouring element. It was a fearful scene, and yet we never witnessed so vast a concourse so passive. The great majority appeared to be merely spectators; unwilling by any movement whatever, either to increase the excitement. The fire raged furiously until all the wood work of the building was destroyed. The roof fell in about 10 o'clock, and at 11 o'clock, Pennsylvania Hall was a mass of ruins, the walls alone erect and standing.

The firemen were not allowed to play on

the building, but were directed to play on those houses endangered by the flames.

In addition to the preceding accounts, says the New York Commercial of Friday evening, we have reports through private channels, that the firemen were themselves indisposed to perform their duties. It is stated that they would not play a drop of water upon the doomed building, but made use of every exertion to prevent the extension of the conflagration. As an indication of the feeling that prevailed, it is said that the house of a poor widow adjoining having been injured to the amount of some fifty dollars, a collection for her benefit was set on foot, and money collected to the amount of \$470. The immediate cause of this popular outbreak is said to have been the ridiculous and ostentatious amalgamation of colors in Chesnut street during the hours of fashionable promenading. Whites and Blacks, arm-in-arm, where thronging the streets by scores, whereat the populace became greatly excited. Such a course on their part was exactly calculated to create a popular commotion. The result is fearful, and deeply disgraceful to the country.

The Sentinel says: "The loss of the building falls upon the city according to a law enacted a year or two ago."

Congress, by its votes, has deprived government of the use of nearly fifty millions of dollars; and the federalists think that after taking all the money out of the Treasury to divide it among the States, and giving the debtors to the government an extended credit of nine months, &c. &c. that the want of means by the administration—a deficiency created by the acts of Congress—can be used as an electioneering weapon against the party in power. But in this they mistake the intelligence of the people, as they do in all their attempts at imposition. The President has, like a plain and honest democrat, communicated to Congress the result of his financial policy, and left the responsibility where it belongs—with the House of Representatives. If they do not immediately provide for the wants of the government, and suffer its credit to be dishonored, upon them will rest the disgrace of compelling the Treasury department to stop payment; and upon their heads will be visited the indignation of an honorable people, excited by having their fair name brought into disrepute by the factious conduct of unfaithful servants. In no instance, for the past eight years, has the course pursued by the opposition in Congress to embarrass the administration, been more unjustifiable—more derogatory, than in their present effort to leave the Treasury without funds; but their constituents will reward them according to their deeds.

Boston Statesman.

MARRIED.

In this town, by Rev. C. B. Davis, Mr. Samuel Foster of Norway to Miss Sarah Daniels of this town.

DIED.

In Petersham, Mass., March last, Mr. Gardiner Stevens aged 80 years; eldest brother of Dea. Cyrian Stevens late of this town.

To the Honorable Justices of the Supreme Judicial Court to be held at Paris in and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of May in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

DORCAS ADAMS of Rumford in said County of Oxford, wife of Moses Adams of said Rumford, libels, proounds, and gives the Court to understand and be informed, that on the sixth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen at Rumford aforesaid, by the name of Dorcas Adams, was lawfully joined in marriage to the said Moses Adams; that she has ever conducted towards the said Moses Adams, as a faithful, kind, affectionate and dutiful wife; but the said Moses Adams, regardless of his marriage vows and engagements, did, without reasonable cause, wilfully desert your Libellant, more than five years last past, and the said Moses Adams has never returned. Wherefore the said Dorcas Adams prays that a Divorce from the bands of matrimony may be decreed.

DORCAS ADAMS.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss. Supreme Judicial Court, May Term, A. D. 1838.

ON the foregoing Libel, the Court order, That the Libellant give notice of the same by publishing an attested copy of the said Libel and of this order of Court thereon, three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris in our County of Oxford, the last publication to be thirty days at least before the next term of this Court, which is to be held at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of October next, that the said Moses Adams may then and there appear in our said Court, and show cause, if any he have, why the prayer thereof should not be granted.

Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

Copy, Attest—THOMAS CLARK, Clerk.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a license from the Court of Probate of Oxford County I shall sell at public Auction on Saturday the twenty-third day of June next at ten o'clock A. M., So much of the real Estate of Moses Dudley late of Paris, deceased, as will amount to the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased and incidental charges. Said Estate consists of the homestead farm of the deceased situate in Paris. Sale on the premises. Terms made known at the time of sale.

JOEL B. THAYER, Administrator.

Paris, May 23, 1838.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction, if not previously disposed of at private sale, on Saturday the twenty-third day of June next at ten o'clock A. M. on the premises, the farm owned by Lewis Kenney, non compos, in Dixfield in said County. Terms made known at the time and place of sale.

NATHANIEL KENNEY, Guardian.

Dixfield, May 22, 1838.

NOTICE.—This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son, Benjamin B. Clemons, his time until he is twenty-one years of age, with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

JOHN CLEMONS.

Rumford, April 12, 1838.

CAUTION.—This is to forbid all persons harboring or trusting my daughter SALLY STEARNS, a minor, on my account I shall pay no debts of her contracting after this date, every house and board always being open for her reception and maintenance; she having left me without my consent.

LEVI STEARNS.

Sweden, May 25, 1838.

BARLEY.

Farmers are sowing a great deal of barley this season, as it is found to be worth about as much as corn in fattening swine, and in the late cold seasons it has been a much surer crop and can be raised at much less expense than corn. Barley meal is a very good substitute for rye to mix with Indian meal in making bread; in making fried cakes and flapjacks it is nearly as good as buckwheat. Barley like wheat and oats generally succeeds best when sowed tolerably early, but it will bear late sowing better than some other kinds of grain. In sowing on very wet land it is better to omit it until the ground has become dry, so that it may become well pulverized in ploughing and harrowing. We heard a farmer remark that he sowed about one and a third acres to barley the 22d day of last June, and he raised 60 bushels. We do not make these remarks to encourage late sowing, but to show that it is "better late than never."

—Yankoe Farmer.

Norcross' Patent Accelerated Spinner.

We have made mention of this invention in a former volume. It is an invention of Mr. L. Norcross, of Dixfield, in this State, for the purpose of spinning wool in families, and is destined to take the place of the old spinning wheel. A shaft with a crank at one end, and a cog wheel at the other, is placed in a light frame. Above the cog wheel is a spindle with an endless screw upon it, instead of the old fashioned whorl. By turning the crank the cog wheel is set in motion, which causes the spindle to revolve, and the spinning is then done as with any spindle. The improvement consists in the lightness, compactness, and ease with which it is turned. It takes up about two and a half feet in height, and one and a half feet in width. It may be fastened by a clamp to a table, if your wish to stand up and spin; or to the bottom of a chair, if you wish to sit down and spin or twist. It works perfectly easy. There are no bands to get out of order, and on the whole it is a very ingenious, simple, and efficient machine. We have had it tried in our family by a person who spun worsted upon it, and it performed perfectly well.

They are manufactured by Mr. J. C. Greene, of Fayette, in this County, who is a thorough and skillful workman, and those who wish may obtain them of him. Mr. S. Warren, of Gardiner, is agent for the inventor. We do not hesitate to recommend it to those who are in want of a good spinning wheel for domestic purposes.—Maine Farmer.

Young men, be cautious with whom you associate, and never give your company or your confidence to persons of whose principles you are not certain. No person, that is an enemy to God, can be a friend to man. He that has already proved himself ungrateful to the author of every blessing, will not scruple when it will serve his turn, to shake off a worm like himself. He may render you instrumental to his own purposes, but he will never benefit you. A bad man is a curse to others, as he is secretly, notwithstanding all his boasting and affected gaiety, a burden to himself. Shun him as you would a serpent in your path. Be not seduced by his rank, his wealth, his wit, or his influence. Think of him as already in the grave—think of him as already standing before the tribunal of Almighty God. This awful reality will instantly strip off all that is now so imposing, and present him in his true light, the object rather of compassion and of your prayers, than of your wonder or imitation.

TAKING A SODA POWDER.

An individual who had never seen the process of mixing soda powders performed, was ordered by his physician to drink soda water. A box of soda was accordingly obtained from the druggists, and the acid dissolved in one tumbler and the soda in another, as per directions. With sundry contortions of the face the acid was turned off, and then the soda poured into his stomach after it. The acid and alkali meeting in that confined region, and finding it too small for their lively operations, boiled over as a matter of course. The poor fellow thought it was certainly his day of doom when he felt the pother within him, and found the foam spouting from his mouth and nose like steam from a safety valve. The next time he took a soda powder he was like the Irishman who caught a second snake.—He let it alone. [Balt. Vis.]

I do not believe that any evidence can be produced that the President and his cabinet are opposed to the credit system of the country.—If this should every appear, it will then be time enough for me to denounce such a policy.

[Speech of Mr. Buchanan, April 23, 1838.]

The charge of hostility to the credit system has been made against the General Government mainly for two reasons. By the federal party, because the Government was opposed to the recharter of a United States Bank; and by the Conservatives, because the Government was opposed to constituting the local Banks the depositories of public moneys.—The Conservative and Federal parties severally contending that the credit system depended for its support upon the adoption of their respective schemes. Now this may be true—it may be that the credit of the country cannot be sustained with the aid of a United States Bank, nor the revenues collected and disbursed without the aid of the post banks. But the administration think otherwise, and because they think so, does that prove them hostile to the credit system? May they not believe in the unconstitutionality of a U. S. Bank, or in the failure of the post bank system, and at the same

time, bear no hostility to the credit system?—May not individuals be equally anxious to gain a given good and yet differ as to the best means of attaining it? And may not parties do the same? The Administration is not opposed to the credit system—it knows too well the impetus credit has given to science and skill, to trade and commerce—it knows too well its magic power in developing the resources of our country.

No such issue as credit or no credit has been made by this administration or will be. The necessity of credit conceded—and the question is not, whether we shall have a credit system, but this admitted, it is, how it can best be regulated? Upon this point, and as connected with the collection and disbursement of the public revenues, different views are entertained. The one is, that a U. S. Bank is necessary; and that local banks only are needed; and a third that the Sub-Treasury aided by local banks would best answer the desired purpose. Now may not individuals or a party entertain any one of these opinions and still be equally friendly to a sound credit, or to the safe keeping of the public moneys? Certainly.—Why then accuse the administration of motives it does not entertain and of conduct of which it is not guilty? Why not meet the real issue at once, and examine it with consideration becoming the magnitude of the questions involved? The democratic party is now and always has been in favor of a well regulated credit; but they do not believe that a U. S. Bank is necessary to the establishment of that credit. Upon this point they have joined issue and are ready to appeal to the country. But a credit they have never contended against, yet they want a credit predicated upon capital and integrity and not upon the irredeemable issues of a soulless corporation—they want a credit, permanent, stable and uniform—a wholesome credit, that shall infuse itself into the veins of society and give it a healthy action—and not a perish credit, that shall at one moment produce overaction and at another debility and exhaustion. They want a credit always invigorating, always encouraging, that shall keep pace with the energies of the country and expand with its resources. With such views they have no apprehension as to the result.

Bangor Democrat.

LAND for Sale!

FOR sale in the town of Roxbury from 100 to 400 acres of good settling land, a part of which has been under improvement, and cash or approved credit. Enquire of RUFUS K. BUNKER, 40

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss. May 19, 1838.
TAKEN on Execution and will be sold at public sale on Tuesday the tenth day of July, at one o'clock P. M. at the Inn of Amos Farrington in Norway, Village. All the right in equity of redemption in JACOB D. BROWN to redeem on the third day of June 1838, certain parcels of land situated in Oxford in said county, when the same was attached on the original writ; said tracts and parcels of land being described as follows, viz: Lot marked D, No. 17, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked C, No. 19, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked B, No. 20, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked A, No. 21, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked E, No. 22, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked F, No. 23, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked G, No. 24, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked H, No. 25, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked I, No. 26, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked J, No. 27, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked K, No. 28, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked L, No. 29, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked M, No. 30, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked N, No. 31, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked O, No. 32, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked P, No. 33, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked Q, No. 34, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked R, No. 35, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked S, No. 36, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked T, No. 37, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked U, No. 38, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked V, No. 39, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked W, No. 40, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked X, No. 41, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked Y, No. 42, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked Z, No. 43, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AA, No. 44, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AB, No. 45, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AC, No. 46, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AD, No. 47, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AE, No. 48, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AF, No. 49, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AG, No. 50, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AH, No. 51, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AI, No. 52, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AJ, No. 53, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AK, No. 54, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AL, No. 55, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AM, No. 56, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AN, No. 57, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AO, No. 58, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AP, No. 59, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AQ, No. 60, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AR, No. 61, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AS, No. 62, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AT, No. 63, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AU, No. 64, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AV, No. 65, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AW, No. 66, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AX, No. 67, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AY, No. 68, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked AZ, No. 69, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BA, No. 70, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BB, No. 71, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BC, No. 72, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BD, No. 73, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BE, No. 74, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BF, No. 75, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BG, No. 76, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BH, No. 77, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BI, No. 78, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BJ, No. 79, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BK, No. 80, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BL, No. 81, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BM, No. 82, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BN, No. 83, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BO, No. 84, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BP, No. 85, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BQ, No. 86, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BR, No. 87, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BS, No. 88, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BT, No. 89, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BU, No. 90, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BV, No. 91, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BW, No. 92, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BX, No. 93, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BY, No. 94, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked BZ, No. 95, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CA, No. 96, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CB, No. 97, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CC, No. 98, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CD, No. 99, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CE, No. 100, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CF, No. 101, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CG, No. 102, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CH, No. 103, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CI, No. 104, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CJ, No. 105, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CK, No. 106, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CL, No. 107, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CM, No. 108, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CN, No. 109, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CO, No. 110, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CP, No. 111, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CQ, No. 112, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CR, No. 113, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CS, No. 114, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CT, No. 115, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CU, No. 116, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CV, No. 117, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CW, No. 118, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CX, No. 119, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CY, No. 120, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked CZ, No. 121, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DA, No. 122, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DB, No. 123, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DC, No. 124, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DD, No. 125, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DE, No. 126, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DF, No. 127, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DG, No. 128, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DH, No. 129, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DI, No. 130, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DJ, No. 131, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DK, No. 132, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DL, No. 133, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DM, No. 134, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DN, No. 135, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DO, No. 136, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DP, No. 137, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DQ, No. 138, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DR, No. 139, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DS, No. 140, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DT, No. 141, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DU, No. 142, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DV, No. 143, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DW, No. 144, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DX, No. 145, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DY, No. 146, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked DZ, No. 147, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked EA, No. 148, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked EB, No. 149, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked EC, No. 150, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked ED, No. 151, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked EE, No. 152, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked EF, No. 153, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked EG, No. 154, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked EH, No. 155, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked EI, No. 156, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked EJ, No. 157, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked EK, No. 158, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked EL, No. 159, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked EM, No. 160, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked EN, No. 161, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked EO, No. 162, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked EP, No. 163, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked EQ, No. 164, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked ER, No. 165, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked ES, No. 166, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked ET, No. 167, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked EU, No. 168, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked EV, No. 169, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked EW, No. 170, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked EX, No. 171, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked EY, No. 172, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked EZ, No. 173, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FA, No. 174, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FB, No. 175, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FC, No. 176, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FD, No. 177, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FE, No. 178, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FF, No. 179, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FG, No. 180, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FH, No. 181, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FI, No. 182, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FJ, No. 183, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FK, No. 184, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FL, No. 185, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FM, No. 186, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FN, No. 187, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FO, No. 188, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FP, No. 189, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FQ, No. 190, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FR, No. 191, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FS, No. 192, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FT, No. 193, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FU, No. 194, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FV, No. 195, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FW, No. 196, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FX, No. 197, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FY, No. 198, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked FZ, No. 199, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GA, No. 200, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GB, No. 201, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GC, No. 202, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GD, No. 203, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GE, No. 204, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GF, No. 205, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GG, No. 206, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GH, No. 207, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GI, No. 208, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GJ, No. 209, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GK, No. 210, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GL, No. 211, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GM, No. 212, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GN, No. 213, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GO, No. 214, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GP, No. 215, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GQ, No. 216, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GR, No. 217, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GS, No. 218, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GT, No. 219, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GU, No. 220, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GV, No. 221, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GW, No. 222, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GX, No. 223, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GY, No. 224, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked GZ, No. 225, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HA, No. 226, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HB, No. 227, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HC, No. 228, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HD, No. 229, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HE, No. 230, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HF, No. 231, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HG, No. 232, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HH, No. 233, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HI, No. 234, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HJ, No. 235, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HK, No. 236, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HL, No. 237, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HM, No. 238, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HN, No. 239, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HO, No. 240, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HP, No. 241, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HQ, No. 242, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HR, No. 243, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HS, No. 244, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HT, No. 245, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HU, No. 246, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HV, No. 247, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HW, No. 248, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HX, No. 249, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HY, No. 250, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked HZ, No. 251, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IA, No. 252, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IB, No. 253, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IC, No. 254, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked ID, No. 255, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IE, No. 256, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IF, No. 257, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IG, No. 258, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IH, No. 259, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked II, No. 260, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IJ, No. 261, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IK, No. 262, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IL, No. 263, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IM, No. 264, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IN, No. 265, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IO, No. 266, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IP, No. 267, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IQ, No. 268, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IR, No. 269, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IS, No. 270, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IT, No. 271, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IU, No. 272, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IV, No. 273, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IW, No. 274, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IX, No. 275, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IY, No. 276, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked IZ, No. 277, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JA, No. 278, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JB, No. 279, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JC, No. 280, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JD, No. 281, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JE, No. 282, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JF, No. 283, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JG, No. 284, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JH, No. 285, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JI, No. 286, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JJ, No. 287, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JK, No. 288, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JL, No. 289, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JM, No. 290, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JN, No. 291, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JO, No. 292, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JP, No. 293, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JQ, No. 294, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JR, No. 295, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JS, No. 296, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JT, No. 297, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JU, No. 298, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JV, No. 299, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JW, No. 300, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JX, No. 301, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JY, No. 302, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked JZ, No. 303, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KA, No. 304, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KB, No. 305, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KC, No. 306, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KD, No. 307, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KE, No. 308, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KF, No. 309, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KG, No. 310, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KH, No. 311, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KI, No. 312, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KJ, No. 313, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KL, No. 314, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KM, No. 315, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KN, No. 316, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KO, No. 317, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KP, No. 318, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KQ, No. 319, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KR, No. 320, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KS, No. 321, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KT, No. 322, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KU, No. 323, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KV, No. 324, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KW, No. 325, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KX, No. 326, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KY, No. 327, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked KZ, No. 328, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LA, No. 329, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LB, No. 330, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LC, No. 331, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LD, No. 332, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LE, No. 333, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LF, No. 334, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LG, No. 335, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LH, No. 336, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LI, No. 337, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LJ, No. 338, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LK, No. 339, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LL, No. 340, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LM, No. 341, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LN, No. 342, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LO, No. 343, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LP, No. 344, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LQ, No. 345, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LR, No. 346, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LS, No. 347, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LT, No. 348, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LU, No. 349, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LV, No. 350, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LW, No. 351, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LX, No. 352, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LY, No. 353, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked LZ, No. 354, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MA, No. 355, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MB, No. 356, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MC, No. 357, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MD, No. 358, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked ME, No. 359, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MF, No. 360, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MG, No. 361, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MH, No. 362, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MI, No. 363, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MJ, No. 364, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MK, No. 365, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked ML, No. 366, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MN, No. 367, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MO, No. 368, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MP, No. 369, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MQ, No. 370, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MR, No. 371, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MS, No. 372, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MT, No. 373, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MU, No. 374, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MV, No. 375, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MW, No. 376, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MX, No. 377, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MY, No. 378, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked MZ, No. 379, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NA, No. 380, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NB, No. 381, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NC, No. 382, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked ND, No. 383, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NE, No. 384, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NF, No. 385, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NG, No. 386, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NH, No. 387, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NI, No. 388, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NJ, No. 389, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NK, No. 390, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NL, No. 391, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NM, No. 392, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NO, No. 393, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NP, No. 394, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NQ, No. 395, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NR, No. 396, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NS, No. 397, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NT, No. 398, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NU, No. 399, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NV, No. 400, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NW, No. 401, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NX, No. 402, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NY, No. 403, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked NZ, No. 404, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OA, No. 405, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OB, No. 406, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OC, No. 407, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OD, No. 408, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OE, No. 409, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OF, No. 410, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OG, No. 411, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OH, No. 412, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OI, No. 413, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OJ, No. 414, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OK, No. 415, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OL, No. 416, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OM, No. 417, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked ON, No. 418, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OO, No. 419, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OP, No. 420, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OQ, No. 421, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OR, No. 422, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OS, No. 423, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OT, No. 424, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OU, No. 425, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OV, No. 426, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OW, No. 427, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OX, No. 428, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OY, No. 429, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked OZ, No. 430, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PA, No. 431, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PB, No. 432, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PC, No. 433, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PD, No. 434, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PE, No. 435, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PF, No. 436, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PG, No. 437, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PH, No. 438, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PI, No. 439, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PJ, No. 440, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PK, No. 441, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PL, No. 442, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PM, No. 443, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PN, No. 444, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PO, No. 445, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PP, No. 446, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PQ, No. 447, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PR, No. 448, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PS, No. 449, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PT, No. 450, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PU, No. 451, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PV, No. 452, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PW, No. 453, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PX, No. 454, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PY, No. 455, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked PZ, No. 456, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QA, No. 457, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QB, No. 458, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QC, No. 459, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QD, No. 460, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QE, No. 461, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QF, No. 462, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QG, No. 463, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QH, No. 464, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QI, No. 465, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QJ, No. 466, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QK, No. 467, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QL, No. 468, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QM, No. 469, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QN, No. 470, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QO, No. 471, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QP, No. 472, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QQ, No. 473, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QR, No. 474, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QS, No. 475, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QT, No. 476, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QU, No. 477, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QV, No. 478, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QW, No. 479, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QX, No. 480, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QY, No. 481, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked QZ, No. 482, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RA, No. 483, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RB, No. 484, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RC, No. 485, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RD, No. 486, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RE, No. 487, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RF, No. 488, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RG, No. 489, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RH, No. 490, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RI, No. 491, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RJ, No. 492, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RK, No. 493, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RL, No. 494, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RM, No. 495, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RN, No. 496, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RO, No. 497, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RP, No. 498, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RQ, No. 499, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RR, No. 500, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RS, No. 501, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RT, No. 502, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RU, No. 503, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RV, No. 504, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RW, No. 505, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RX, No. 506, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RY, No. 507, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked RZ, No. 508, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked SA, No. 509, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked SB, No. 510, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked SC, No. 511, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked SD, No. 512, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked SE, No. 513, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked SF, No. 514, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked SG, No. 515, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked SH, No. 516, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked SI, No. 517, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked SJ, No. 518, containing by estimation 100 acres; Lot marked SK, No. 519,